

VACCINIUM VACILLANS, var. **crinitum**, n. var., foliis subtus ramulisque pilosis.—VERMONT: in dry sand, Rutland, June 15, 1910, *G. L. Kirk* (TYPE, in Gray Herb.). NEW YORK: Niagara Falls, *Wm. Rhoades*. ONTARIO: east of Leamington, May 31, 1901, *J. Macoun*, no. 54,230. VIRGINIA: Isle of Wight County, near Franklin, June, 1893, *A. A. Heller*, no. 993; near Luray, alt. 3000 ft., August 10, 1901, *Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Steele*, no. 66. TENNESSEE: Lookout Mountain, April 19, 1906, *J. R. Churchill*. MISSOURI: Rolla, August, 1870, collector unknown; rocky hills, St. Louis County, May, June, 1879, *H. Eggert*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE TERM LABRADOR IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Professor M. L. Fernald in his most valuable paper in the July RHODORA says on page 120 that for the sake of “clearness of record” he restricts the term “Labrador” to the narrow eastern coastal strip belonging to Newfoundland. As the term “Labrador” is so often used for the whole Labrador Peninsula — a distinct geographical region east and north of a line drawn from the foot of James Bay to a point where the 50th parallel strikes the coast — it seems to me of the utmost importance for the sake of “clearness of record” that the term “Newfoundland Labrador” should be used where the eastern coastal strip alone is referred to. “Ungava Labrador” and “Canadian Labrador” are also perfectly distinctive terms. The term just given for the last named region in the Labrador Peninsula is to be preferred to “Saguenay County, Quebec,” for that County extends some distance to the south of the boundary of the Labrador Peninsula, and Professor Fernald admits that the County is too large for the ready localization of a given point.

It is to be noted that zoologists generally include the whole peninsula when they speak of Labrador. For example in Dr. Grenfell's book on Labrador the lists of mammals, of birds, of mollusks, of crustacea and of insects all include the whole peninsula. The map of the whole peninsula in this book is labelled in the list of illustrations “Map of Labrador,” while the eastern coastal strip is labelled on the map itself “Dependency of Newfoundland.” It is to be remembered that Audubon's famous trip to Labrador was entirely outside of Newfoundland Labrador, and that the “Lure of the Labrador Wild” that brought poor Hubbard to his death was in the Ungava district.

To many, therefore, the term "Labrador" means the whole of the peninsula, so for the sake of clearness of record and the avoidance of ambiguity, I hope that botanists will not insist on restricting the name "Labrador" to that small part of the peninsula that belongs to Newfoundland.— CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., Boston.

AN ADDITION TO THE DESCRIPTION OF *STREPTOPUS LONGIPES* FERNALD.— During the season of 1911, in the course of work on the biological survey of Michigan in Cheboygan County, excellent opportunity was presented for studying the status of *Streptopus roseus* and *Streptopus longipes*. *Streptopus amplexifolius* was present in the region but there was never any question of its specific identity. It was a characteristic species of the cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) bogs. In the case of the plants growing in the hardwood association, one was very often at a loss to determine whether the individual was *S. roseus* or *S. longipes* by the rootstock characters of delimitation. The length, thickness, branching and abundance of roots varied to both extremes with the variation in the character of the soil from good hardwood land to pine land soil. For a while it was doubted whether there were two distinct species or only one. Fructification settled the doubt conclusively in favor of two species. *Streptopus amplexifolius* and *Streptopus roseus* have more or less globose fruit which is circular in cross-section, while the fruit of *Streptopus longipes*, though subglobose in general shape is triangular in cross-section with very obtuse angles.

Accordingly *Streptopus longipes* has demonstrated its specific validity and to its description should be added the words: fruit subglobose, trigonous in cross-section with obtuse angles.— FRANK C. GATES, University of Michigan.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB was held July 6 and 7, 1911, in conjunction with the Vermont Bird Club with headquarters at Brandon.

The first day's trip was to Mt. Horrid in Rochester. On the way the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*, *Stellaria uliginosa* and the balm of Gilead, *Populus candicans* were collected. Those who climbed the mountain were rewarded by seeing the rare roseroot, *Sedum roseum*,